

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 11, 1864.

NO. 319

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At four dollars per annum, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-*tf.*]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1862-*tf.*

J. W. PINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-*tf.*

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-*tf.*

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf.*

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-*ly**]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-*tf.*

THO. E. BRAMLETTEE. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

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Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-*by.*

J. M. GRAY,
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Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

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All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-*ly.*

Beer and Ale.
I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER,

The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.

L. TOBIN.

Frankfort, March 30, 1864-*im.*

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On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.) SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 28, 1864-*tf.*

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY. For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy's of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. B. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

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James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

W. F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—W. B. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newell, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Muhlenberg.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapez, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—H. W. Owlesy, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—H. C. Sandridge, Burkesville.

DYSPEPSIA.

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more

like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in

the whole range of Materia Medica, that can

for a moment bear a comparison with it in this

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864

An Appropriate Proclamation.

On the 9th May, President LINCOLN issued the subjoined Proclamation. Let every loyal heart respond.—

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our special gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon Him, without whom all human efforts are vain.

I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

There is a rumor that Gen. SHERMAN's forces took possession of Dalton, Georgia, on Saturday. There is no late direct news from his army.

We learn that Munford Veach, and J. Banta, of Henry county, and — Maddox of Shelby, and W. H. Sharp, Clifton Kennedy, and Alfred Alburton, of Mercer, have been arrested for harboring rebel guerrillas, and bound over to answer before the United States Circuit Court.

A telegram from Cairo states that contraband goods, valued at \$50,000, consisting of munitions of war, were captured at Goose Island, Ohio River, seventeen miles above there, May 8th. The goods were consigned to the parties on the island, and had been purchased of Homer, Rex & Tracy, of St. Louis. Three of the party were arrested, two of whom escaped that night.

A telegram from Washington contains a synopsis of the results of the examination of released prisoners at Annapolis by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the management of the Union prisoners at Richmond. The details are sickening, and in the opinion of the Committee show a deliberate intention on the part of the rebel authorities to incapacitate our captured soldiers for future service in the field, by starving them until their constitutions are broken.

One of Colonel Dahlgren's men who escaped from Richmond writes that there were Union prisoners in the Libby Prison with him "who actually ate horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it," and he adds: "One man I saw in the prison before I went to the hospital had one of the dog's paws that he ate on the Island. He said that he was going to keep it and fetch it to our lines when he came. The prisoners on Belle Island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile. Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch wood."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FALMOUTH, KY., May 5, 1864.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

In the present attitude of the country, there can be but two parties. A middle party, loyal to the Union, is out of the question. It will be time enough for Union men to be conservative, when rebels in arms against the Government become conservative. All self-styled conservative Union men are lukewarm, on the Union question; and the sympathies of most of them are with the rebels. A party that is lukewarm on the Union question, is with the rebels in sympathy. The basis upon which they act, is the same: Negro slavery. Original rebels (JEFF. DAVIS, and his sympathizers) made this the pretext for aiming at the destruction of the best Government on earth; and to introduce discord, anarchy, civil war, and all of their attendant evils. Chicago Union men, are pursuing the very course the rebels did in 1861. They are endeavoring to destroy the Union cause, by the same means. The word "abolitionist," is on the tip of their tongues, and it leaps out of their mouths, and cuts fantastic capers, on all occasions.

The bitterness and venom of the "Copper heads" are vented against Union men in lavish profusion. They seem to love the negro better than the white man, or their country. They are dangerously affected with the very worst of present political maladies—"negro on the brain." Some of them,—only a very few, however,—can send their sons to face the hardships and privations of camp life; but when a negro is to be sent on the same mission, they shed crocodile tears;—they love the negro better than their own children. They love him better than the brave and hardy men, who are in the field fighting for the liberties of their country, against a rotten despotism.

Disguise it as they may, for temporary effect, the object of the leaders of the party are the same as the leaders of the Breckinridge party, in 1860 and 1861. Rule or ruin, irrespective of majorities, is their object. And why take this course, if their sympathies are not with the rebels? If rebels made slavery the ground of rebellion, in 1860 and 1861, why should Union men endeavor to bolster up their foundation, and to sustain their cause?

On this question, all true Union men concur in opinion. Whatever may have been their views heretofore, they now say, that if slavery goes down in the conflict, provoked and brought about by rebels in arms against the Constitutional Government, let it go! We prefer the white man, his interests, his prosperity, his happiness, his liberty—now, henceforth and forever—to the negro, or to any one who has taken up arms for the negro; or who sympathizes with any one who has taken up arms in so odious a cause.

PENDLETON.

Union Mass Meeting in Campbell County. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

There was a large gathering of the unconditional Union citizens of Newport and Campbell county, at the Court House on Saturday evening, the object of the meeting being to appoint delegates to the Convention which assembles in Louisville on the 25th of May, which is to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. JACOB HAWTHORN presided. The Chair having stated the object of the meeting, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Hawkins, Geo. P. Webster, Wm. Lape, Thomas Jones, and C. H. Horner, was appointed to draft resolutions and report a list of delegates. The committee retired and after consultation, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unite with the Union citizens and soldiers of Kentucky, in their call of a Convention which is to assemble at Louisville on the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Union Convention at Baltimore.

2. The Hon. James Guthrie and his associates, styling themselves "the majority of the Central Committee appointed on the 18th day of March, 1863, by the Union Convention at Louisville," had no authority conferred on them by that body, to call upon Union men to act with the "Democratic party which is to assemble at Chicago;" they most certainly had none to call upon Union men to go to a disunion convention.

3. The existing rebellion was forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South, without any reasonable cause, months before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, and for all its sad consequences to life and property, neither he nor the Union people are in any way responsible. If the South now will have it so,—will prefer war to the institution of slavery, and will fight on till they abolish it, Mr. Lincoln can well say to them,

"Thou canst not say I did it;—
Shake not your gory locks at me."

4. The present war having been inaugurated on the part of the Government in self-defense, and for the preservation of the national existence, by the legal war-making powers of the Constitution, and being now carried on by the proper authorities under the sanction of the Supreme departments of the Government, becomes conclusive upon the whole people; every citizen of the State is bound and concluded to act in obedience to this supreme law and in concert with these authorities, from the humblest man to the Governor inclusive; and any attempt to act in conflict with these under the pretext of obedience to the State law, or State officers, or any other inferior authority, brings the party as much in rebellion as if acted without the semblance of any law.

5. The rules and usages of war, as adopted by the civilized nations of the earth, give to the authorities of the United States, in the present exigency, a clear and unquestioned right to bring into use its entire power, all the wealth, muscles and sinews of the nation, all its property and people, slaves included, in order to preserve its nationality, its unity and existence.

6. We can not recognize as of a political party, men who under any pretext whatever avow themselves for a division of the country. They are outlaws, evidently on the road to the Southern Confederacy, and are starting by the roundabout way of Chicago, and on the 4th of July as a blind.

7. We are now as always, for the earliest practicable honorable peace, and are, therefore, for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and therefore against any division of the country, which would be but the beginning of interminable war. We are for the Union to remain undivided and indivisible in all coming time. The lakes, and the gulf, and the oceans are plain, beautiful boundaries, formed by the hand of God, and by His blessing they must remain so forever.

8. We send our warmest greeting to our brave and noble boys in the field—a safe return, a long and joyous life, glory and renown to every one of them.

9. For their bold and able, firm and undaunting stand for the Union, we most cordially endorse our Representative in Congress, the Hon. G. Clay Smith; our State Senator, R. T. Baker, and our Representatives, J. Hawthorn and C. Campbell, Esq.

10. *Resolved*, That under the first resolution the following gentlemen, and all other loyal citizens of the county who are willing to, be appointed as delegates to the Louisville Convention:

John Taylor, James R. Morris, Col. J. P. Jackson, E. W. Hawkins, Wm. Hardegg, J. Haworth, Judge Thos. Irvine, C. E. Byland, Henry Stanberry, Geo. F. Webster, Geo. Holmes, Philip Biehl, D. Brandt, W. H. Laps, J. Horsfall, W. N. Thompson, W. H. Thomas, N. B. Shaler, Chas. Chambers, John Gaesler, Dr. W. O. Smith, F. Link, J. Williamson, D. L. Clephane, Geo. Ratcliffe, J. Williamson, Jas. D. Smith, Peter Constance, Z. B. Coffen, Geo. Ray, Robt. W. H. Bennett, Ira Root, Geo. Sugden, Jas. Brogan, J. E. Perry, Frank Clark, Wm. Holt, Wm. Ringo, A. M. Biddle, I. F. Mapeth, E. A. Miller, John Butcher, Sidney Rice, Samuel Geiser, W. H. Gayle, George D. Hooper, N. S. Shalor, Dr. W. Andrews, Chas. Whetzel, B. T. Bennett, John Riley, George Pagan, C. P. Buchanan, O. W. Root, J. N. Trainer, G. W. Yaap, R. T. Baker, J. Mohr, Charles H. Horner, J. King, N. P. Degman, M. V. Dailey, J. W. Flora, Jas. Rardin, J. A. Tarvin, W. J. Newman, W. J. Harker, Theodore Stillwell, T. McDermott, Levi Dicken, C. Kercheval, John Sharpe, George Young, Thos. Locy, Cyrus Campbell, L. M. Eckert, L. Wooster, W. G. Robson, J. C. Hayman, Samuel Commons, George Hawthorne, John Linnitt, Peter Frantz, Joseph Metaloff, Alfred Orr, Wm. Robson, Adam Seibert, Joseph Horner, Chas. Rice, Wm. Darlington, B. F. Rooley, Samuel Shaw, Elijah Pierce, John C. Youtsey, T. Jones, John F. Trumbower, T. C. Miles, S. T. Miles, John R. Teller, C. Smith, Wm. M. Nyman, Andy Youtsey, H. A. Shriver, and Wm. Coffin.

11. *Resolved*, That the gentlemen named in the 10th resolution are also appointed delegates to the Convention for this Appellate Judicial District, to be held at Frankfort on the 15th of June and that we respectfully present to the district the name of M. M. Benton, Esq., of Kenton, as the suitable nominee of that Convention.

After the report of the Committee was read and adopted, Col. John P. Jackson, being loudly called for, took the stand and delivered a very able and eloquent address. Capt. Geo. P. Webster and others also spoke. The following resolution by, Ira Root, Esq. was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Union men of Campbell county that ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be re-elected to serve another term as President of the United States.

The advance on Richmond.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864.

Gen. Sherman is advancing toward Atlanta, and there are many wild reports about fighting, but no official news to warrant them. Thomas at last accounts was at Tunnel Hill, and the rebels at Buzzard Roost.

The Secretary of War has authorized the following despatches to be published:

WASHINGTON, May 8—9. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

We have no official report from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and reconstruction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retreating. This indicates Grant's advance and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in their first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but are preparing to advance, leads to the hope of a full and complete success, for when either party fails disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken their nerves.

Nothing later than my last despatch has been received from Butler. A despatch from Sherman, dated 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, states that Gen. Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill; where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position in Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting; and nothing later from Banks. You may give publicity to the enclosed to you, as you deem proper. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to this department in this crisis, and withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

We are without any official despatch from the Army of the Potomac except those referred to this morning, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday.

A despatch from General Butler, just received and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion so as to break connection. That there had been severe fighting, but he had succeeded. He had it from the rebels that Hunter was dangerously wounded, and Picket also. Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

To Gov. Bramlette, Kentucky:

Advices to-day lead to the belief that Gen. Grant has driven the enemy at all points, and has achieved a complete victory. At the latest date—Saturday night—Hancock was pushing forward rapidly to Spotsylvania Court House.

Gen. Lee, in an official report to the rebel authorities at Richmond, of Friday's operations, states that Longstreet was dangerously wounded; also Gens. Pegram and Stafford; and that Gen. Jenkins is killed.

I regret to have to announce that, on our part, Gen. Wadsworth has been killed.

The number of wounded on both sides is large; but a large portion are slight wounds, no artillery having been used on either side. The condition of our troops is represented as admirable. Their cool, determined courage has proved an overmatch for the frenzied fury of the rebels.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

We have not room for all the various reports published of the fighting between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee. The following, copied from the special account furnished the Cincinnati Commercial:

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANIA FORD.

Wednesday, May 4, 7 P. M.

The whole Army of the Potomac, to day, effected the passage of the Rapidan. Gen. Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at Germania Ford, and Gen. Gregg's division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak.

The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two fords scamped off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry, that had marched to the fords during the night, commenced crossing over at about eight. A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the Reserve Artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and Gen. Warren's at Germania. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day, at both points. All the troops are over at this hour. The trains will cross during the night. General Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorville battle ground. Gen. Warren is at the Old Wilderness Tavern and General Sedgwick at the Tavern at the Germania Ford. Both General Grant's and General Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night.

General Hancock's division and a brigade of Robinson's division, under command of General Grant, were ordered at once to cross the river and to complete our line of battle. About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently intended to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Gettys' division of Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to cross the river and to support Hancock. Hancock's advance division arrived just in time to form with Gettys', to the left and right of the plank-road leading directly from Chancellorville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock time to come up, and they had been ordered forward and relieved the enemy.

The loss on our left will probably reach

one thousand, including General Alex. Hays, Col. Corliss, and Col. Tyler, wounded.

General Wilson's and General Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store, and the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among them were several couriers. One of the latter carried a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes to General Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force, at Germania and Ely's Fords. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at head-quarters to-night. It is supposed however, that Lee is concentrating, and that, we will meet him in force to-morrow. Efforts will be made, at all events, to ascertain his whereabouts.

The army will be pushed south-westwardly to the open country beyond the Wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose.

The movements to-day, were made in fine order and with creditable precision. There were hardly any stragglers, notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day. The troops are full of spirit. The morale of the army was engaged to-day.

To-night all the corps are fully up, and Gen. Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight (Friday). There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration.

It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our front.

The events of the day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made two attacks to-day, getting by the river and Warrenton, and the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among them were several couriers. One of the latter carried a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes to General Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force, at Germania and Ely's Fords. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at head-quarters to-night. It is supposed however, that Lee is concentrating, and that, we will meet him in force to-morrow. Efforts will be made, at all events, to ascertain his whereabouts.

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The army will be pushed south-westwardly to the open country beyond the Wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose.

The movements to-day, were made in fine order and with creditable precision. There were hardly any stragglers, notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day. The troops are full of spirit. The morale of the army was engaged to-day.

To-night all the corps are fully up, and Gen. Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight (Friday). There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 11, 1864.

Tax Payers Attention.—See the notice of the Clerk of the City Council. Call and pay your taxes.

General CAXER has been assigned to the command of the army in Gen. BANK's Department.

The Secretary of War has published an order, stating that all paroled prisoners, officers and men, have been exchanged.

It is very unreasonable in the Secretary of War to expect any of the Generals of the country to display military talent. How can they possibly display it when it is all in him!—Louisville Journal, May 9.

Is not the above mean and contemptible squib entirely characteristic of the Journal? While the Secretary of War is engaged in using every means in his power, mentally and physically, to put down the rebellion, this pseudo-Uncle sheet indulges in aiming at him its vulgar Joe Millerisms.

It is the most awful fact in this war, that the President of the United States considers his own re-election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.—Louisville Journal, May 10.

It is a scandalous, if not "an awful" fact, that the Louisville Journal,—disregarding the "awful facts" connected with the details of the battles going on, as published in its columns,—steps aside to emit from its conduit pipe its malicious slanders and falsehoods against the President of the United States. Did the slightest spark of gratitude abide in that concern, it would rather lay its head on a dunghill than cast its envenomed slanders at the President.

The Battles in East Virginia.

On the second page we give such telegrams in reference to the recent battles between the armies and the insurgents in Virginia as are calculated to give our readers a fair idea of the battles. We can not of course give all the various accounts, and are compelled to select those we judge to be the most reliable. Hereafter the official accounts will be published.

So far, there is no doubt the insurgents have been worsted, and that they were driven back from their chosen position in front under Lee, while the Union forces under Gen. BUTLER has struck a most valuable blow in the flank and to the rear of the insurgent's forces under, it is said, BEAUREGARD. We regard the result up to Friday night, in every way a decisive victory to the Union army; and calling for a devout thanks and praise of the people to God who has vouchsafed it to us.

Very desperately Alarmed.

The Louisville Journal is alarmed—desperately alarmed—at the indications that the Prentice-Guthrie Convention to transfer the loyal people of Kentucky to the embrace of the Chicago Convention of Disloyalists will be a failure. In its issue of May 9, is a terrible howl of despairing agony. The fact that in some seventy to seventy-five counties Union meetings have been held to send delegates to the Union Convention, at which the Guthrie-Prentice usurpation and attempt to transfer were repudiated and denounced, whilst comparatively in a few counties only have the Guthrie-Prenticeites held meetings, is gall and wormwood to the clique.

It appeals to all who are opposed to the Union party, to send delegates from all the counties to their semi treasonable concern,—a convocation, in which the Wickliffeites of last year; the returned rebels who have taken the oath of amnesty; the rebel sympathizers; quasi-Union men, who profess to love their country, but love the "nigger" more,—who are willing to save the Union—provided, the negro, for whom the rebellion was inaugurated, is saved to them as a slave—who, if negro slavery and the continuance of the Government come in conflict, are for letting the Government be destroyed, that the salvation of slavery may be secured,—all these will be represented in the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservative" Convention; and there will also be present men, who, under guise of Unionism, and by oaths attesting their loyalty, have secured offices and contracts under the Government, and accumulated and are accumulating fortunes, which they are using to cripple the Government, and delay the crushing out of the rebellion,—men who exemplify the viper, warmed into life by the farner, attempting to destroy its benefactor. There will also be those men, who yielding to the seductive flattery of the rebels and their sympathizers, are reaching out their hands to clutch the apple of office which these rebel aiders and abettors are holding out to them, and describing as sure to be theirs, if they but follow GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co., into the purviews of

THESE WE learn that the Enrolled Militia of Shelby county, has been ordered out, by the Colonel commanding, and directed to rendezvous at Shelbyville, on Saturday next.

THE COMBINATION DRAMATIC TROUPE—This troupe made their first appearance before a Frankfort audience, at Metropolitan Hall, last Monday evening, in the pathetic and beautiful drama of *Fanchon, or The Cricket*. Although the hall was not filled to overflow, yet the audience was a very large and appreciative one for this city. The play was well "put upon" the stage, and the various characters were well represented. BELLA GOLDEN, Mrs. Fanchon was very good, and the "witchery" of her smiles was felt by more persons than Landry Didier and Father Barbeau. Mr. MACAULEY fully sustained his reputation for good acting, and the other members of the troupe acted their parts with force, taste, and judgment, and seemed to feel the various emotions of the heart which controlled the characters they represented.

To-night LITTLE BAREFOOT, in which Bella Golden and Mr. Macauley are seldom excelled will be presented. The lovers of the drama who are fond of chaste and elegant delineations of character may expect a rich treat, and we advise them to attend.

SPECIAL.

Jacksonville, Florida, advices of the 26th April, state that Gen. Birney succeeds Gen. Hatch in command there, and that the rebels were evacuating the State. Gen. Hatch succeeds Gen. Gillmore, who has been called by Gen. Grant to the command of the 10th army corps.

The Louisville Journal, edited by a corps of Northern Editors,—who each have a negro Abolition record,—since it has gone over to the disloyal Peace Democracy of the North—we presume partly—only partly—imelled by the affinities of its Northern Editors for their Northern homes,—has fully taken up the old mad dog cry of old partizan hacks of "Abolitionism," against all who oppose their nefarious attempt to transfer the Union party of Kentucky into the treasonable coils of the disloyal serpent of the North, yclept Northern Democracy.

Its application of the term to the Union party, or to the members of the Union party, may have its effect upon a few weak-minded folks; but true Unionists will only treat it with scorn and contempt. They well know that the Journal's furious and constant ejected of the epithet is because its editors are at heart, as they ever have been,—as they were born and bred,—abolitionists of the meanest and darkest hue; and they are crying "abolition" against their opponents, to divert attention from their own abolitionism, as the detected rogue bawls loudest "stop thief!" to mislead the officers of justice. So let the Journals howl, and ring the epithet on its every change: for "one renegade is ever worse than ten Turks."

Building a Scaffold to break their Fall!

The enthusiastic response by the Union masses of the State, to the call for a Union Convention, in repudiation of the call of "the majority of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union Convention of March, 1863," for a convention avowedly to transfer the Union party of Kentucky into coalition with the treasonable organization of FERNANDO and BEN WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, PEYDLETON, LONG, THE SURNAMES, &c., known as the "Peace Democracy," has struck terror to the Wickliffeites and Guthrie-Prenticeites of this State. Seeing that nearly all the counties of the State, have held meetings, and appointed delegates to the Union Convention, and that their disloyal platform is to be knocked from under them, the Louisville Democrat, the regular organ of the Wickliffe "no-more-men-no-more-money," alias "Peace on any terms" party, and the Louisville Journal, the organ of the Guthrie-Prentice "conservatives," alias "Copperheads," alias "Northern Peace Democracy," are throwing out stretchers, and erecting a scaffold to break their fall. On May 6, in an article referring to the Union party and the Union Convention, the Democrat said:—

"They [the Union party] are vigilant, active, confident, progressive, self-righteous and self-conceited; noisy and given to boasting of their loyalty, patriotism and other good qualities, whilst they despise others. They will probably have a large convention, for they will all be on hand."

And taking its cue from the concluding remarks of the Democrat, as above given, the Journal of May 9, says:—

"The abolition [meaning the Union] convention will be a mass one, representing no body except itself, inasmuch as it will comprise the gross body of the party."

The reader will not fail to note the Democrat's attempt to make its readers believe that the Convention of the Unionists will be attended by all the members of the Union party; and the Journal, catching at the idea, asserts that the Union Convention "will be a mass one." Both these papers knew they were asserting that which was the reverse of the truth; they both know that the Union Convention will be comprised of delegates appointed by the Union party in the several counties, and that it will be no more a mass Convention than the "Conservative" assembly convoked by GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co. But they believe it will be a larger body,—that every county will be fully represented; and they put forth these misrepresentations for the purpose of giving the cue to their followers to commence the depreciation of the strength of the Union party in the State.

And both these papers have another object in view: The Journal not only desires to misrepresent and depreciate the strength of the Union party, but desires to get the entire body of the Guthrie-Prentice party to their convention. The Democrat wants all Wickliffeites to be on hand, to help swell the Guthrie-Prentice concern to respectable numbers, so as to make it compare favorably with the Union assembly.

By all these means they hope to have a scaffold to catch them, as the development of the Union strength knocks their disloyal "brothers" from under them, and make their fall easy.

We would earnestly urge the Union men of the State, especially all who have been appointed delegates, to attend the Convention. Teach the Journal and Democrat that their misrepresentations are incentives to the Union party to show their representative strength. Give one day to your Country.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.

May 11, 1864.—td—319

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

We would earnestly urge the Union men of the State, especially all who have been appointed delegates, to attend the Convention. Teach the Journal and Democrat that their misrepresentations are incentives to the Union party to show their representative strength. Give one day to your Country.

John HALY is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHE.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twm—316.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

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May 11, 1864.—td—319

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in.

JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHE.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twm—316.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864.—twm—312.

GRAT & SAFFELL.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864.—twm—312.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

E. L. VANWINKELE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

By the Governor.

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By the Governor.

MISCELLANY.

Tell him I'm Ready.

A wounded soldier on his pallet bare,
Lies moaning where the sea winds murmur now,
While friends around him smooth his tangled hair,
And wipe the gathering pain-drops from his brow.
"Comrade," they whisper, "tell us, comrade brave."
Should our great leader ask our aid to-day,
On some red battle-field again to save
Our own beloved land, what would you say?"
"Tell him I'm ready!" was the quick reply,
"Once more to charge, should be my arm's desire."
Tell him I'm ready!" and the flashing eye
Gleamed as of old with its wild battle-fire.
Night gathers darkly round the soldier's bed,
Lowly and rude beneath a sheltering tree,
Where walks the sentry with his measured tread,
And sighs the low-voiced breeze mournfully:
Again the whisper, "From the distant plain,
Wildly, O comrade, comes a bugle blast,
What answer make you to the thrilling strain
Borne on the night wind as it journeys past?"
"Tell him I'm ready! Hark! the foe is nigh!
Chieftain, I have come to you my aid require,
Tell him I'm ready!" and the faltering eye
Flashed as he spoke, again, with battle-fire.
In vain they strive to check the life-blood's flow,
And sooth the anguish of his trembling frame,
Slowly the pulse came and go,
And friends unsee his passing spirit claim.
"Comrade," they whisper, "tis another call,
And the dread summons you must soon obey:
And Ol' as on you his dark shadow falls,
Veiling the radiant sky, what can you say?"
"Tell him I'm ready! Comrade, it is Death!
But see, an angel form is hovering nigh!
Mother! I'm ready!" and the fleeting breath
Passed from his lips in one lingering sigh.
[Providence Journal.]

The Old Love.

Hildred Hayne sat alone in her quiet parlor. It was late in November, and a great wood fire blazed on the hearth, lighting up the remotest corner of the apartment with a ruddy glare. The warm light fell full over the lonely woman, reclining in the wide easy chair, and brought out with vivid distinctness every line and curve of her motionless figure.

Miss Hayne had, probably, seen thirty years of life, though the silver threads on her temple gave you the impression that she was older. She was slight and tall, with deep gray eyes, abundant brown hair, plainly back from her forehead, well cut, clearly defined features, and a mouth which had once been sweet and womanly, but now its expression was cold and hard. The crimson lips shut tightly, and there was a steel-like determination about them at variance with the tender light in the downcast eyes, and the thoughtful curve of the fair brow.

Looking in her face, you knew that all Miss Hayne's life had not passed as quietly as the days she was now living. The existence of her girlhood was a thing entirely disengaged from the present; looking back upon it, she could scarcely realize that she was the same gay girl, who, six years ago, had made the Red Rock farm-house vocal with the music of her laughter.

For six weary years she had been a recluse. Her only companions at the farm were the sturdy hired man and his practical wife, who, under her supervision, managed the farm work. She had received no company gone none abroad—she had buried the world and its interest, and a little removed from the turmoil of the city, she dwelt on in seclusion. Little children avoided her. Neighbors never ran in of an evening for an hour's chat with her, the very dogs trotted past her gate without halting to utter a friendly bark. Yet Miss Hayne was unkink to no living creature. She was only supremely indifferent. Positive in temper would have made her more popular than this strange, passionless apathy, through the ice of which nothing could penetrate.

At twenty-two Hildred Hayne was the acknowledged belle in the vicinity—the liveliest, gayest girl for miles and miles around. To her personal grace and beauty, she united charms of mind and heart far above the common order. Sensitive, high-spirited, confiding, affectionate, she won the love of Paul Lancaster—the only son and heir of Judge Lancaster, at the hall; and with the consent of all concerned, they were betrothed.

Mr. Lancaster was handsome, well educated, engaging in his manners, self-willed. Never in his life had a single wish of his been allowed to die ungratified. He knew nothing of disappointments, nothing of self-sacrifice; he was noble and generous; but impulsive, almost reckless.

They had been engaged a year, when there came to Portland—the city of Lancaster's birth—a fair Southern lady, a distant relative of Paul's mother. Isabel Courtland was beautiful and fascinating and was much in the society of the Lancasters. There is no need of enlarging on the subject; it was but a repetition of the old story—the first was valueless beside the second. Almost before he was conscious of his perfidy, Paul Lancaster avowed his passion for the stranger, and heard the words from her own lips which made life for him an Eden.

Like a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky came the knowledge to Hildred, that her lover was her no longer. She did not weep or rave—she heard it with a face and nerves like steel; her own heart so true and loyal that it was with difficulty that she could understand such dishonor in the man she loved. She did not censure him for loving another better than herself, and re-membering how he had kept her in ignorance of the change in his feelings, she was cold and unforgiving, and when she sent Paul free from her presence, it was with the command never to show his face to her again so long as they both should live.

From that time Hildred was an altered being. She did not pine, nor mope, but her youth seemed dead. She went about slowly and methodically; became hard and calculating in her disposition, and shut out love from her heart. When her parents died, within a few months of each other, leaving her all alone in the world, but for her little sister, Mary, she refused to break up the old establishment at Red Rock farm, as her friends advised, but lived there still, taking all the responsibility of the large farm upon her slender shoulders.

Mary, beautiful, golden-haired Mary, was her solace—the only thing she seemed to love; to her, she was tender, devoted and self-sacrificing. The sole tie that bound Hildred Hayne to humanity! Even this was rent away. A malignant fever swept over the vicinity of Red Rock farm. Mary was among the first smitten. Three dreadful days of dumb agony to Hildred passed, and, on the morning of the fourth, she held her dead sister in her arms! And when they buried the sweet girl, Hildred's human love was laid to rest in her grave. Henceforth, for the dark-eyed, lonely woman at Red Rock, the world held not a solitary charm!

Once only since her banishment of him had she seen Paul Lancaster. The day her sister was buried, he had thrown a snowball into the grave; and as he turned away, the two met face to face.

A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be women.

There was a wild, imploring, passionately tender look in his eyes—a stony, immovable look in hers, and not a word was spoken. He understood her.

He went away into the world shortly afterward; the hall passed out of the hands of his father, who removed to a distant State, and Hildred knew nothing more of the family. No one ever mentioned them to her; she made no inquiries; she said to herself that she did not care to know.

Life passed on monotonously enough. She hardly noticed the change of seasons, except as agricultural interests compelled her to do so. She took little thought for things of the morrow; she never looked forward; it was doubtful even if she realized the present. She might have interested herself in the poor, but she did not; she gave nothing to beggars; sat in no sanctuary, and lived a life hidden from the view of all.

That November night, Hildred, for the first time in many years, was looking over her past life. Somehow her heart felt softer—there were tender memories at work, the spirit of mercy pleaded with iron-breasted justice; she almost felt that she could forgive Paul Lancaster all he had made her suffer. A rap at the door aroused her. She waited, expecting old Francis or his wife to answer the call; but evidently they did not hear, and taking up the lamp, she went herself. The air was thick with snow, and, on the door step, his blue overcoat gray with the feathered flakes, stood a man in the Federal uniform. He lifted his head and spoke with courtesy:

"Is this the residence of one Miss Hildred Hayne?"

"It is," she answered coldly. "What is your business?"

The young soldier's bronzed cheek flushed at her haughty tone, but he replied with feeling:

"Madam, I have in my charge a wounded officer, who was given over to die by our regimental surgeon; and on his discharge from the hospital, he made one solemn request, probably his last one. He asked to be brought here, that his dying breath might be drawn in the place where the only happiness in this life had come to him. I, as his friend and subordinate, have complied with his request. Shall I bring him in?"

"What is the gentleman's name?" she asked.

"Col. Paul Lancaster."

She made a movement as if to close the door, but the soldier put himself in the way.

"Madam, you may be refusing shelter to a dying man. Reflect before you decide—Col. Lancaster was once your friend; will you shut the door of your house upon him when he asks, with his expiring breath, the cover of its roof?"

Miss Hayne underwent a struggle, but it was momentary. She threw open the door, and called old Francis.

"Carry him in there," she said, pointing the warm parlor. "I will come to him directly."

She went to her chamber and locked herself in. What a fearful trial she passed through was known only to God and her own soul.

In a little while she came down, pale and quiet, and entered the room where they had taken her guest. The sofa was drawn up before the fire; and the pale wan face that was lifted to meet her eyes, was hardly recognizable as that of Paul Lancaster she had once known.

A slight change of color swept the ashen white of his cheek; he held out his hand—the other he had lost.

"Hildred," he said, feebly, "at last have I dared to return to you."

She took his hand; her face softened; there was a little tremor in her voice; "I am pleased to welcome you here, Col. Lancaster."

"By the memory of the sweet past, O, Hildred, let me stay where I can sometimes look at you? I only asked God to let me live until I could come here to die! until, dying, I could plead for and obtain your forgiveness! You will not refuse me, Hildred?"

"I have buried all enmity!" she said slowly and solemnly; "we will forget what has been, and be friends. Where shall I address a letter to your relatives?"

"I have none near enough to care for my misfortunes. My father is dead; my sister sleeps in a foreign grave. I have neither friends nor relatives."

She looked at him with dumb wonder. Perhaps he understood the doubt expressed in her face, for he said, as if in explanation:

"No, Hildred, I have never been married. The first love of my life was the one true love of my soul. My fancy for Isabel Courtland was a bold passion. It died a speedy death and I buried it out of my sight. Hildred, I have never loved any woman save you."

She laid her hand on his forehead softly; the hardness and gloom went out of her face; the lines of determination round her mouth were smoothed away; she was kind, and tender, and womanly.

"Sleep," she said gently; "henceforth nothing save death shall divide us!"

From that hour a wonderful change came over Hildred Hayne. Once more she was human; the world held interest for her; she left her solitary life of selflessness, and did good to those around her.

Colonel Lancaster owed his life to her unremitting care, and when, at last, he rose up, maimed and feeble, but chastened and purified, Hildred became his wife.

The old hard existence was forever cast aside; and to-day you can find no more womanly woman than Hildred Lancaster.

SUCCESS OF MAIZE-FIBRE FABRICS.—The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has received from our Consul at Vienna, P. Canistus, Esq., very interesting statements relative to the invention of Dr. Auer, who has patented his process in this country as well as in Europe, and of which we have written previously. We have seen in the office of the Commissioner samples of this maize-linen, very compact, strong and heavy, a great improvement upon the specimens received last year.

The corn fibre is not intended for fine linens, but answers an excellent purpose for common. It is now made at a profit, the statement of the imperial mills showing a profit of 105,260 florins in a gross receipt of 372,000 florins, a profit of nearly thirty per cent. This does not include the cost of factory, however.

From maize husks are now made yarn, paper stuffs, "flour dough," linen, drilling, oil cloth, fire buckets, &c.; also, letter envelopes, flower papers, cigarette papers, photographic and parchment papers. Common paper from husks is already as cheap in Vienna as that from rags. Specimens of tracing and drawing papers are claimed to be superior to any other kind. Fine fancy and colored papers are made with an admixture of husk fibre and rags.

A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be women.

W. M. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

FEB 10-21M

MINERAL CURIOSITY.—The Skowhegan (Me.) Clairon has in its office two pieces of slate stone, which were taken from the Brownville slate quarry in Piscataqua county, each of which upon it is a landscape scene. On one there is simply a representation of trees, but upon the other there is a river, with a bluff or point of land making down to the water, while the point is covered with a dense growth of trees, and, what is more singular, they are reflected in a reverse position in the water. These specimens were taken out one hundred feet below the surface of the ground. A large number of similar stones have been found in this quarry.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!

Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawings place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

BPOE 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge. Oct 30, 1863-6m.

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1869.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

2 vols. Price \$10.00

REVIEWERS OF THE CONVENTION,

1 vol. Price \$3.00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON,

1 vol. Price \$1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855-6,

Pamphlet form. Price \$1.00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,

1 vol. Price \$1.00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsburg and New Castle, connecting at Elkhorn for Lawrenceburg, Harrison, and Georgetown at Midway; at Payson's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerton, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:00 A. M., and leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerton, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, and New Castle, via rail and stage, to Lexington, and stage to Nicholasville, and Lexington, via rail and stage, to Danville, Harrodsburg, and Crab Orchard, Somerton, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

SAMUEL GILLI, Superintendent.

JAN. 9, 1864.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower portion out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 1864, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal